NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE C. BARRETT, NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XIII. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1835. NO. 50.

[For the New England Farmer.]

THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I know of no Society in Europe, or America, which has in so short a space of time produced greater or more valuable effects upon the objects of its organization than this Society has done. It has developed talents and exertions beyond the highest expectations of its founders. It has awakened a spirit very favorable to the taste for, and to the success of an art, highly conducive to the pleasures, and innocent gratifications of life. Every society in an advanced state of refinement requires a corresponding degree of luxury. Whether that luxury, shall be displayed in mere ostentation, in distinctions of no value, but to feed the vanity of the possessors of wealth, or in the improvement of those arts which contribute to the pleasures, and innocent delights of the whole society, is a question of great moment. That a taste for horticulture in its most extensive sense, including the production of fruits, and of flowers is one of the most useful and gratifying means of promoting the happiness and rational enjoyments of a people in an easy, and improving condition, there can be no doubt. To the cultivator, it affords a source of employment conducive to health, to industry, to a high refinement of taste. To those who partake of the fruits of his industry, not a less degree of pleasure is afforded. It furnishes the most natural, and the most agreeable means of cultivating a taste for natural history in which we are more deficient than any other nation in an equally high state of civilization.

But it is a well known, and deeply lamented fact, that untoward circumstances have divided the effects, and have threatened to destroy the usefulness of this hitherto harmonious society.

Having taken no part in these dissentions, and feeling as freshly, and strongly, as ever, a deep wish for its prosperity, I would wish to make an effort to heal these breaches, and to restore that harmony, which is very much *displaced* among cultivators of an art, which is *harmony itself*. The beauties of nature, the bounty of heaven which clothes our fields with the richest treasures for the palate, and the eye, for the *body* and the *mind*, forbid our indulgence of passion or prejudice in the means of improving these blessings. The origin of this dissention was the attempt to unite the private efforts of individuals with a *vast* scheme of carrying on a *great garden* on *joint* account. One would have hoped, that the history of the garden at Chiswick would have taught us wisdom, but it failed to produce this effect.

What then are we to do, to reunite all hearts and hands in this good work?

The first object is to *forget, forget forever* all that is past. The second, to avail ourselves of the experience and knowledge which we have obtained. In the commencement, we did not know, could not know the *latent talents* which the Society has brought to *light*. We now know them; let us avail ourselves of that knowledge. Let us select the able *practical* men and *place them* at the *head of the society*. Let us enlarge the number of officers. Let us give place to merit, solid merit as it has been exhibited at our shows, and let us be contented to take *any* place *assigned* to *us* in this valuable society. A society, which can now boast of *fifty able practical associates* can have no difficulty in filling its offices respectably. Let it be done with coolness, and *impartiality*. Let a grand committee, composed of persons, not *seeking office*, be selected to *name* the *officers*, and let us place a *generous* confidence in their nominations, and rely upon it that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will arise with new vigor, and with united counsels, seeking only the prosperity of the *general* objects of the Society. Above all, let us remember, that the limits of the society are the *whole State*, and that *every* cultivator is *our brother and friend*.

A MEMBER OF THE MASS. HORT. SOCIETY.
Roxbury.

[For the New England Farmer.]

SCRAPING FRUIT TREES.

EAST HARTFORD, JUNE 15th. 1835.

MR THOMAS G. FESSENDEN—

DEAR SIR—I have for the two last years *scraped* my Apple and Pear trees towards the *latter part of June or commencement of July*, and think from the experiment it is much the best season to scrape the ross from the body and large limbs of fruit trees, I have ever tried. I prefer to scrape them with a hoe soon after a rain, as they scrape much better when moist.

It is well known that many apple trees bleed, turn black, and are much injured, when scraped in the spring season. I knew it was the rule with some farmers (if they had a tree in their orchards that was unthrifty, or was not good to bear) to peel off the whole bark from the body of the tree during the longest days in June, and that a new bark is soon restored at that season. If the trees are scraped abundantly, and some of the bark entirely torn off, they heal immediately and do not bleed. I cut several decayed limbs from one tree two years since, which healed over much better than when trimmed in the spring. I think the fruit on those trees scraped in the above manner much improved in size, as well as in the general appearance of the trees.

RELIEVING CATTLE CHOKED WITH APPLES, ROOTS, ETC.

I have for about ten years past, succeeded remarkably in relieving cattle when choked with apples, potatoes, &c., by the use of a stiff rope about 6 feet long and 1¼ inch in diameter with a wad of cotton batting placed on the end of the rope, covered with a strong rag, or piece of soft leather, and secured at the end by running a waxed-end through the wad and the rope to prevent the wad from getting off when down the neck of the animal.

The rope should be well greased before it is used, and melted lard turned down the neck of the animal; the rope should be twisted down the neck which will *follow the course of the windpipe* and force the potato or apple, &c. into the stomach without danger to the life of the animal. I had one piece of old stiff rigging, which saved about ten head of cattle within a few miles of me. New tarred rope will answer; no farmer should be without one constantly by him.

Respectfully, yours, GEORGE OLMSTED.

PIGEON CREEK, PENN. JUNE 6th, 1835.

MR EDITOR—Will you please give through the New England Farmer, some information respecting the best constructed mills now in use for converting bones into dust for manure. In my district we let all bones lie and go to waste. I attempted to pulverize some a few days ago in one of my neighbors common bark mills, but I think either you or some of your subscribers will be able to give some better plan, as most likely in your vicinity the matter has long been attended to, and the most easy mode of grinding bones hit upon. AN INQUIRING SUBSCRIBER.
Chester County.

By the Editor. A mill for grinding bones for manure in this part of the country has been repeatedly inquired for, and would no doubt be a great acquisition to the agricultural interest in this vicinity. Mr F. Sisson, of Warren, R. I., in answer to an inquiry, similar to the above, stated in a note published page 139 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer that he owned a windmill in that town, which was built for the purpose of grinding for a distillery, but since that had ceased to operate he had had no use for it. "This mill operates two pair of stones, and with a trifling alteration may be made to grind not only bread stuff, but plaster or bones, either or all; would sell it so low as to make it an object for those wanting to purchase a mill," &c. We wish some person might be induced to form a manufactory for pulverizing bones. We have known it recommended and perhaps it may be as good a method as can well be devised to break the bones by putting them under a circular stone, which being moved round on its edge by means of a horse, in the manner tanners grind their bark, will, it is said, very expeditiously effect the purpose of grinding or pulverizing bones.

FODDER ON CORN--REAPING WHEAT GREEN.

PRINCE EDWARD, 24th, JAN. 1835.

The subject of stripping Indian corn blades and topping the corn, is practised generally in this part of Virginia, having been noticed several times in the Farmer's Register, it has occurred to me, that it may not be improper to add my experience on the subject. I have for many years been satisfied that it is very unprofitable management. Though I practise it, with a view of supplying a sufficient quantity of fodder for my stock, I am constrained

to acknowledge, that it is nothing but sheer negligence in providing other means of supplying fodder or hay, that induces me to do so from year to year. I will give you as nearly as my memory serves, the result of an experiment made by me when a lad, under the special direction of my father, who made a record of this experiment, as well as of a great many others, which would now probably be very useful, but which were all lost or destroyed by his servants during the latter declining years of his life. I cannot pretend to remember accurately the quantities of corn and fodder produced in the experiment which was made more than thirty years ago, and is nearly as follows:

Thirtynine rows of corn, 60 hills long, 5½ feet each way, and two stalks in each hill, were planted on tolerably good land, and cultivated as common, till it was thought proper time for pulling fodder. I then carefully pulled the fodder off of each first and second row alternately through the piece, leaving each third row to stand with all the fodder and tops on, till perfectly dry. When it was thought the proper time, I cut the tops off each first row, so that there were 13 rows of corn with fodder pulled and tops cut, 13 rows with fodder pulled to one blade above the ear and tops left to dry, and 13 rows from which neither fodder nor tops were taken at all. Each parcel of fodder was cured and kept apart from each other, and the blades were stripped from the tops of each first row, at the time of cutting the tops; and when cured, put with the fodder that had been pulled from the same rows. Each parcel of corn was gathered, and when perfectly dry, shelled and weighed separately, and the fodder from the 13 first rows and that from the 13 second rows, each weighed separately. The quantity of corn raised from the 13 first rows, from which the fodder was pulled and the tops cut, was considerably less than that raised on the 13 second rows, from which the fodder was pulled and the tops left standing till dry, and still much less than the corn raised on the 13 third rows, on which both fodder and tops were left till perfectly dry. The quantity of corn raised on the 13 third rows, weighed a few ounces more than the corn and fodder both together, which was raised on the 13 second rows from which the fodder only was pulled, and tops left standing—and weighed a few ounces less than the corn and fodder, with the addition of the fodder stripped from the tops raised on the 13 first rows, from which the fodder was pulled and the tops cut. I remember the conclusions to which my father and myself came were, that the whole produce in each case, was so nearly of equal value, as to make scarcely an object worth consideration, even in a large crop, and that the whole labor of gathering and curing the fodder and tops (a considerable item in a farmer's account by the by) was entirely lost.

Another experiment which I made about the same time, of which I have not as perfect recollection, was to strip the fodder from a number of rows of corn, quite from bottom to top, taking off all the blades at the usual time of pulling blade fodder, from below the ears. My recollection of this experiment is, that this last is the most unprofitable management of any I have mentioned in this communication—not being practically acquainted with any other modes of managing the corn crop with a view to saving the fodder.

I will suggest to your readers, the propriety of extending the experiments so as to test the relative profit of cutting down the corn, fodder and all, just before the fodder would die and dry up on the stalks; or rather at the time of pulling fodder. Those who have secured corn and fodder in this way, generally approve the practice, but I have not seen that any person has made a fair experiment by actual weight and measure, which is the only way to avoid delusion.

It now occurs to me that I once made an experiment on wheat that bears some analogy to this practice. In a large field two adjoining squares were accurately laid off to the same size, where the wheat on both squares was supposed to be equally good. One square was reaped with a sickle, about three days before ripe, the time is not certainly remembered, when the grain had just attained the dough state, and dried and secured separately. The other square was left to get full ripe, when it was reaped as the first in the morning whilst moist with dew, to avoid shattering—I do not think a single head was lost in either square. When both were perfectly dry, they were each very carefully threshed, cleaned, and weighed separately. The parcel which had stood to get fully ripe, weighed so much more as to perfectly astonish me. The result was stated to my father, who said he had tried the same experiment several times with wheat, and once with barley, and it had always turned out much in the same way—but in carefully picking up all the heads of wheat that were left upon the ground in an adjoining square which had been well mown and got in as common, we supposed that rather more good wheat would generally be housed by cutting when fully in the dough state, than by suffering it to get fully ripe, when it would inevitably shatter and scatter more than in the dough state.

CHARLES WOODSON.

[The foregoing experiment on corn and fodder, is precisely of the kind that is wanting to decide this and many other controverted points in agricultural practice—and which, when sufficiently varied and repeated, will serve better to remove doubts and establish valuable truths, than an hundred times as much space occupied by general reasoning, and deductions from untried and therefore doubtful premises. This experiment is only deficient in one respect—the long time which has passed since the facts were observed and recorded. But though this lapse of time lessens the force of the result, by permitting doubts to rise of something having been forgotten, such are in some measure counteracted by the internal evidence of accurate and particular observation, which the manner of Mr Woodson's statements carries with them. But even if this experiment had been recently made, and was free from every objection on the score of accuracy, it would need confirmation (as in all other cases) by other experiments made for the same object, and by different persons and under various circumstances. It is to be hoped, that even if none of our agricultural societies will promote the institutions of regular courses of experiments on doubtful points, that enough individual farmers will make experiments on the effects and cost of gathering fodder during the next season, as to settle this most important question. If the absolute loss of labor in this usual and long prevailing practice of Virginia is as great as we have supposed, and even half as great as may be inferred from the result of the experiment above, the amount of the whole annual loss and tax so paid, if saved, would be enough to defray the cost of constructing all of the canals and railways now in progress in the state, and the expenses of the General Assembly to boot.

The experiment on reaping wheat green, or in the dough state, though less accurately observed, and reported in still more general terms, agrees in the main with our own opinions, founded on the practice of reaping green for about twelve years. We have never made any one accurate experiment on this matter—and should not have supposed the difference to be near so great as is stated in general terms above; but the conclusion reached and acted upon, was the same as that which seems to be supported by Mr Woodson's experiment, viz. that however great may be the loss from the shrinkage of the grain when reaped green, there is much greater loss, on the average, from waste by permitting wheat to stand until ripe.]—*Farmer's Register.*

WOOL.—This article is becoming one of the greatest importance to our country. Indeed, it would be difficult to account for its culture having so long been neglected, where all the means of producing it are so abundant. We know of no part of the world where Wool has been higher, on an average, for the last ten years, than in this country; and no one better calculated to raise it for export than this. Instead of making it an article of remittance to Europe, we have been, and are at present importing it in large quantities, the importer realizing, it is said, a fair profit for his enterprise. By the growth and manufacture of Wool, England has added immensely to her wealth and power. Her clip has been estimated for some years past to exceed one hundred and forty millions of pounds annually: while here with a soil better adapted to its growth, with lands at about one eighth the price, and ten times more extensive, we do not produce more than seventyfive millions of pounds.

In 1830, after a careful investigation, the number of sheep in the United States was estimated at twenty millions, producing fifty millions pounds of wool. At the present time a fair estimate would probably be above twentyeight millions.

Pennsylvania especially, with her unoccupied hills and dales, should look seriously to this matter. We believe that no state in the Union is better adapted to the growth of wool, yet New York is at present considerably in advance of her. The clip in New York is estimated at six millions of pounds, while that of Pennsylvania is only four to four and a half million. Either of these states could annually produce twenty millions of pounds without decreasing any other of their present productions.

There are several counties in the western part of this State that have entered with great spirit into this business, and "sheep farms," (as they are called) are rapidly advancing in value. Among these we could instance Washington, Fayette and Green counties. The former county alone, will probably sell this year above half a million pounds of wool, yielding at least two hundred thousand dollars in cash, as the finer qualities of wool are principally grown there. — *Philadelphia Com. List.*

An iron bridge of a single arch, 186 yards span, has recently been erected in the Gironde.

Milch Cows often occasion a continual loss to their owner, by not affording a return in butter and milk equal to their expense of keeping. In order to avoid this, the inquiry should be made, "How much milk ought a cow to give to be worth her keeping?" Most farmers will not find much difficulty in answering this question. Let it be ascertained by direct trial, how much milk, butter &c. a cow will yield during the year, and place the value of this on one side of the account; then determine the expense of keeping through the year, together with that of the labor of feeding, milking, making butter, &c. and place this on the other side: and the farmer will discover at once, whether he is pursuing a gaining or losing business by keeping such cows as he has. The method will also show in a strong light, the great advantage of keeping good milkers. As an instance, suppose a cow will yield, on an average, eight quarts of milk a day, and that the milking season continues nine months: this would give 2160 quarts. Now suppose ten quarts of milk will produce one pound of butter, and that the skim-milk and buttermilk are worth three dollars a year. The yearly produce of such a cow will therefore be

216 lbs. of butter at 12½ cts lb. -	$27
Skim-milk, &c. - -	3
	$30

Nothing is said of the value of the calf, as all the milk is taken into account.

If the cost of keeping and attendant expenses be twenty-five dollars, the clear profit will be *five dollars.*

But suppose a cow instead of giving eight quarts a day, and the expense being the same, (the increased labor being compensated by the increased quantity of milk,) the clear profit, instead of being *five dollars*, will be found by a similar calculation, to be *eleven dollars and three quarters.* This shows the great additional profit even where the increase of milk is small. If the cow give only six quarts a day, a similar method would show an actual yearly loss of four dollars and seventyfive cents.—*Genesee Farmer.*

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Our missionaries abroad are continually making useful additions to geographical and scientific knowledge. Their communications to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from time to time published in the Missionary Herald, seldom fail to contain much that is interesting, aside from the immediate subject of their labors. The journal of Mr Stone, in the last number, contains a graphic description of Satara, one of the native states of Hindostan, and the surrounding scenery. He describes the country as very fertile, and presenting a beautiful appearance to the eye. In February last, travelling from the Ghauts to Sattara, within a distance of twenty miles he passed more than thirty villages, scattered along beneath groves of wide spreading trees. On either hand were ripe harvest fields, over which, men, women, and children were placed, to keep away the birds. The natives are mostly farmers, as stout and athletic as the New England farmer. Where the crops had been gathered, the husbandmen were ploughing up the fields for another sowing, the soil yielding three crops a year. Mr Stone thus describes the manner of ploughing:

"There were two drivers to each team, one of whom sate on the yoke of the second pair, with his back forward and his face toward the plough, and drove the two forward yoke. The other driver sat on the yoke of the fourth pair, with his back forward, and drove the third and fourth pairs; and the hinder pair was governed by the person who held the plough. Why they set in this awkward position I cannot imagine. The ploughs consist of a great block of wood somewhat resembling a shoe with a pointed toe, and were without a coulter and share, with one handle and a long curved tongue. One yoke of oxen with a plough of the New England model would plough more ground in a day, than five yoke with their native ploughs. I saw six yoke of bullocks dragging a cart with massy stone wheels, whose weight, I should think, was greater than the whole burden on the cart. Such is the disadvantage at which the natives of this country do their work. The only work which I observed as performed after the manner of New England farmers, was reaping with sickles. Grain is trod out by bullocks."—*Salem Landmark.*

VIADUCT TO THE BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.—This is a splendid work, which might in the days of yore, have done honor to the enterprise of an Emperor. But now, private efforts accomplish such things without parade. The Viaduct is to carry the road over a ravine of about six hundred feet, and in the centre near seventy feet deep. It is built of stone blocks, procured at the distance of half a mile, and drawn to the ground on common carts and wagons, and then rough hewn into regular shapes. It is a continuous wall with the exception of six or seven ground arches, which pass a mill pond at the bottom of the ravine. On each side of the wall are ribs or pillars from the bottom, projecting two or three feet, at intervals of twenty or thirty feet. On these, arches are sprung laterally with the main wall, which will have the effect to give sufficient breadth for the road, at the same time that they increase the beauty of the architecture. The two upper tiers of stones are to spread across the arches, and above are to be raised parapets completing the work. For about half the distance the arches had been thrown over last week: but in no part was the basis of the road completed, and for one third of the way six or eight tiers were to be raised. The work is going on rapidly, but must necessarily occupy some weeks before its completion. In the meantime the cars run to the commencement of the Viaduct on each side.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

CANADA PLUMS.—The plum trees all over this section of the State and in the adjoining parts of Vermont present a most singular appearance. The fruit at this point of the season, unless injured in some way, should be about the size of a pea—perhaps not so large. But the fruit every where presents a most unnatural size, presenting rather the appearance of green lemons than anything else we can remember, swollen, wrinkled, and puffed up, some long, others round, an inch long and nearly as thick. They are of a bright green or yellow color, tinged with a beautiful scarlet on the outside, while they are completely empty within. This fruit—the large red plum—in the natural course of vegetation is at this time, as we remarked, about the size of a pea; and those who have plum trees, as there are many on the Connecticut, are exceedingly puzzled to account for this state of things. We had a branch brought to this office from Cornish which really has a very curious and singular appearance. We are informed the trees have some ten years back suffered in the same way, but the cause is a mystery. Nothing like a worm is to be found in the swollen fruit.—*Claremont National Eagle.*

A PROFITABLE CROP.—A Northampton gentleman planted last year a half-paper (costing twenty five cents) of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry. The seed occupied a few feet square of his garden, and the plants came up to the number of about two hundred and forty. For these plants he has repeatedly this season been offered twentyfive cents each. The principal reason of this, however, is that the seed originally procured of this species of mulberry has all been consumed, and there is not much probability that any more good seed can be procured from the same quarter; and some years, of course, must be elapse before it can be procured from native trees. Other parcels of this seed have been obtained from China since the first was imported,. but none of them have produced anything, having without doubt under the influence of the proverbial jealousy of the Chinese been subjected to some process, which, without affecting the appearance, destroyed the fructifying principle.—*Franklin Mercury.*

An editor of a paper in the interior of Pennsylvania, noticing the subject of wool growing states a remarkable fact, that the fleeces taken from a flock of sheep owned by a gentleman in his vicinity, averaged a trifle over three pounds of wool to the fleece. We can tell a story and a true one too which will beat this. Abner Pelton jr. Esq., of Chatham, in this county, clipped from twelve sheep, the present season, 70 pounds and six ounces of wool after it had been cleansed suitably for market. The flock are about seven eighths blood merino, large and quite fat; and were sheared the year previous the tenth of June. One of the fleeces from a yearling weighed nine pounds three ounces.—*Middletown (Conn.) Advocate.*

J. BUEL—I see you have an article in the Cultivator, directing how to destroy the caterpillar.

I will state what I know to be a fact, that is, take a pail of soap suds, and with a swab attached to the end of a pole, swab the nest in the morning, and it will kill the worms and destroy the eggs. It is the best remedy I ever saw, and the quickest and cheapest. A. BRIDGES.

Milford, May 17.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Horse-radish cut into small pieces and chewed in the mouth is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and cases of incipient consumption.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

Working cattle and horses will be able to perform much more labor where they are refreshed by being supplied with water every hour or two, than where they are worked half a day at a time without it.—*Genesee Farmer.*

AGRICULTURE.

[From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, for 1834.]

REPORT ON IRRIGATION.

The Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Irrigation, consisting of Daniel P. King, Hobart Clark and Moses Newell, Report:—

That their attention was invited by Mr Ebenezer Jenkins of Andover, to four acres of mowing land on which he has been making an experiment in irrigation. The field is a sandy gravel, the kind of soil most capable of improvement by watering, and is so situated as to be flowed at pleasure. Mr Jenkins bought of a neighbor the use of the water and the privilege of digging through his pasture for ten years, for twenty dollars; he then built a dam across a constant stream and made a channel about fifty rods in length; by means of this and other smaller ditches, he conducts the water on to his field in such quantities and at such times as he thinks proper. Mr Jenkins states that it is his practice to bring the water on the last of April, and to stop flowing about the 25th of June. In the spring of two years out of the four that his land has been in a course of experiments, he has applied a very light top dressing. The experiment has been successful and creditable to the enterprise of Mr J.; the average crop of grass for a number of seasons, according to the statement of several disinterested and judicious farmers, had not exceeded 10 cwt. to the acre; for three past years it was nearly equal to 30 cwt. and the present season, was judged to be two tons to the acre; the quality of the hay is good, and it would command a fair price in the market.

Irrigation, though long and extensively practised in other countries, has been but seldom attempted here. That it might be profitably employed by many farmers is probable, that it has been so employed by Mr J. is certain. We will offer him a few suggestions; if the trial should not prove them to be improvements, he will have the additional merit of having extended his experiment, and having proved many things, he can hold fast to that which is good.

We think he should commence flowing earlier in the spring, and draw off the water sooner than the 25th of June; his grass would be ripe earlier, and by bringing on the water directly after the hay is housed, he would probably secure a heavy second crop. If his top dressing were applied in the fall instead of the spring, it would protect the grass in the winter, and might be productive of greater advantage. Mr J. in his statement remarks that "observation and judgment are required to know how and when to apply the water;" we agree with him and offer our hints with some distrust of our ability to advise him. The writers on the subject whom we have consulted, recommend a course different from his in some respects. They say that the night, and cool or cloudy weather are to be preferred for bringing on the water. They also give a general rule, that no water should be applied, (unless in time of drought,) when the grass is tall and nearly full grown, as it might cause it to lodge, might make it gritty, or give it an unpleasant taste.

In our opinion Mr Jenkins's experiments and statement are satisfactory, and entitle him to a premium of $20,00

Respectfully submitted by DANIEL P. KING.

New Rowley, Sept 25th 1834.

EBENEZER JENKINS'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Irrigation.

GENTLEMEN—I present you with the following as a statement of my method of irrigating my mowing land. In the spring of 1831, I purchased of a neighbor for twenty dollars, the privilege of conducting the water from a constant brook, through his pasture, for the term of ten years; I then made a canal or ditch about fifty rods in length, after constructing a wooden dam across the brook; and on the 31st of April conducted the water on to one acre of sandy field land. This land has a gentle slope towards the south, had been four years in grass and the average crop was about one half ton. I stopped the flowing of the water, June 25th. The hay when made was estimated by judicious neighbors to be two tons.

In 1832, I continued and extended the experiment. On the acre above named, I obtained two-thirds as much hay as last year. On the two acres, covered with water, for the first season, I obtained by estimation three tons of clover hay. Method of flowing the same as in 1831.

In 1833, I applied a light top dressing of compost manure, which I obtained by ploughing a yard where I had watered my cattle one winter. It amounted to about four cords, was mixed fine, thrown into a heap where it laid through one winter, and was spread in the spring. I obtained this year by estimation from 23 to 27 cwt. per acre.

In 1834 in the spring, I spread on about four acres eight cords of compost manure which I bought for $2,50 per cord. The water was used as in former years. The crop of hay has been estimated by several farmers at from 30 to 40 cwt. per acre.

It is not in my power to detail accurately the manner of using the water, as no two seasons are alike. Observation and judgment are required to know how and when to apply the water. I let the water on whenever we have a severe shower for the benefit of the wash, which as you will perceive on viewing the land and brook, is great. I consider the water of greater benefit when the sun shines, than in cloudy weather at the same temperature, as the water draws the sun, and the warmer the water is, the faster the grass will grow. In the season of 1832 the frequent rains deceived me: on such sandy land we have seldom rain enough to supply the wants of the grass: in that year I think I did not bring on water enough. The actual expense of my experiment and the top dressing I have named, I estimate at $58,00.

Respectfully submitted by

EBENEZER JENKINS.

Andover, Sept. 11th, 1834.

REPORT ON CIDER.

The Committee on Cider, consisting of Daniel Fuller, Thomas Perley, William Thurlow and Jesse Putnam, Report as follows:

That there were four barrels of cider presented for premium, all of which was good, but the committee were of opinion that there was none of an extra quality, and by the rules prescribed them by the Trustees of the Society, do not feel at liberty to award either of the premiums. The committee feel much regret that the liberal premiums offered by the Society for cider of extra quality should not excite more interest among the Agriculturists of the County of Essex, abounding with fine orchards, and only requiring care in the manufacture, and attention to the fermentation, to produce a beverage hardly surpassed by any of the foreign juice of the grape. And as they have reason to believe that apples are not plenty the present season in the county of Essex, they indulge in the hope that the leisure will be improved in a laudable competition for the premiums of 1835, should the Society offer them as usual.

DEAN ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

REPORT ON PLOUGHING — DOUBLE TEAMS.

The Committee on Ploughing with Double Teams, consisting of Hobart Clark, Moses Newell, Nathan Pearson, Samuel Walton, and Jedediah H. Barker, Report:

That correct ploughing is the first and great lesson to be taught and impressed upon a farmer, and this consists in turning properly a straight furrow at a suitable and regular depth.

That this lies at the bottom, and is the ground work of good husbandry, much more so than farmers in general are apt to imagine.

There were eight teams entered for premium, and eight lots of twentyeight rods each. One team withdrew; the others ploughed as follows, viz:

2 Hector Coffin	ploughed	32	furrows	51	minutes,
3 Jared Kimball	"	25	"	36	"
4 John B. Savory	"	24	"	35	"
5 Daniel Moulton	"	32	"	68	"
6 Samuel Bradstreet		32	"	66	"
7 Jesse Shelden	"	28	"	60	"
8 William Foster, 3d		27	"	65	"

The Committee would observe that the work was in general remarkably well done, several of the lots so nearly equal that they found difficulty in awarding the premiums.

The lots No. three and four, were ploughed remarkably quick but not of sufficient depth, and the furrows considerably wider than others and on the whole not as well turned. It is believed the most of success was mainly owing to the structure of the ploughs.

Lot No. two, was well ploughed, but much more time was taken in doing it than any other one.

The four remaining stood very near each other in point of merit, but after a careful examination we agree to report as follows:

The first premium to Samuel Bradstreet,	$12,00
The second premium to Daniel Moulton,	10,00
The third premium to William Foster, 3d	8,00
The fourth premium to Jesse Shelden,	6,00

All which is respectfully submitted.

Per order, HOBART A. CLARK.

REPORT ON PLOUGHING — SINGLE TEAMS.

The Committee on ploughing with one yoke of Oxen, consisting of Amos Kimball of Boxford, John Northend of Byfield, David Sawyer of West Newbury, William Spofford of Rowley, and Richard Heath of West Newbury, ask leave to report:

That but three teams were entered, and that number ploughed. The land was laid out in lots of about 20 rods each, and was drawn for and ploughed in the following manner, viz.

Lot No. 1. John Broklebank, of Rowley, his

son Jeremiah, a lad 15 years old, ploughman and driver; the work was done in one hour and twelve minutes, 52 furrows. Plough, Howard's improved cast iron.

Lot No. 2. Joseph G. Dummer, of Newbury, Henry Rogers, ploughman and driver: work done in 56 minutes, with 48 furrows.

Lot No. 3. Amos Shelden, of Beverly, Charles Minot, ploughman, and driver; work done in 45 minutes, with 46 furrows. Both Howard's Plough.

The Committee are of opinion that the work was well done, considering the selection of land and quality of soil, the land being hard and considerably rocky, but after close inspection of the work, they were unanimous in awarding the premiums as follows, viz.

1st to John Broklebank, of Rowley -	$10
2d to Joseph G. Dummer, of Newbury,	8
3d to Amos Shelden, of Beverly, -	6

Respectfully submitted by

AMOS KIMBALL, *for the Committee.*

Rowley, Sept. 25, 1834.

HARDENING OF LIME UNDER WATER BY ACTION OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA, &c.

By A. D. Bache, Prof. of Nat. Philos &c. Univ. Penn.

The following experiments were made more than eighteen months since, and were suggested particularly at the time by the article of Professor Emmett on the solidification of raw gypsum in the air, by the action of the alkali, potassa, and of certain of its salts. They commenced with an examination of the effect of certain salts of potassa and soda, and of caustic soda, on the hardening of carbonate of lime, and of common lime, in the air; and by a natural transition, to a more interesting subject, the effect of these, and of other materials, on the hardening of lime under water. Not having leisure to prosecute this subject, I am induced to publish the results already obtained, that by attracting the attention of some one who may be favorably situated for carrying out the course of experiment which they suggest, it may be carried forward to completion. The conclusions cannot fail to be of interest, both in a practical and theoretical point of view.

It is well known that certain impure limestones yield, when calcined, a lime which hardens under water, technically called hydraulic lime. Experimenters, who have examined these limestones, with a view to determine the ingredient giving this hydraulic property, have not agreed in their conclusions; the essential ingredient has been in turn supposed to be silica, alumina, oxide of iron, and oxide of maganese. My friend, Col. Totten, informs me that Col. Troussant, in a recent work on mortars, attributes this power of conferring hydraulic properties, upon lime, in certain cases, to soda—an ingredient which, before his examination, had not I believe, been detected in any hydraulic limestones.

The method of ascertaining the effect of the substances experimented upon, in causing lime to harden under water, was similar to that employed by Raucourt, and described in his work on mortars. The mixture having been made, and brought to a paste of a proper consistency, was placed at the bottom of a glass vessel, and water poured gently upon it. A wire stem, terminated at one extremity by a wooden disk, was placed vertically upon the mixture in the vessel, and the weight ascertained which was required to pierce the mass; the hole thus made being filled up, by tamping the mixture with a blunt stick, it was allowed to remain exposed to the action of the water for any desired length of time, and then subjected again to a similar trial.

As almost all common lime is slightly hydraulic, an examination of that to be used in the experiment was first made; having been slaked, and, when made into a thick paste, placed at the bottom of a wine glass, and water added, the test stem was applied, the mixture having set, bore 1 oz. troy upon the head of the stem; after an exposure of one day, the mass bore 1½ oz.: and after two days, bore 3¼ oz.; it had been so far disturbed, that it would not resume its cohesion.

This *common lime* was thus shown to *possess feeble hydraulic properties.* When mixed with sand and water, so as to form a tolerably rich mortar, the mass, after it had set, bore 5½ oz. on the rod, and, after two days, 7 ounces, which was the maximum weight borne. In *its mixture with sand,* this lime formed a *mortar which was feebly hydraulic.*

Some of this lime was mixed with caustic hydrate of soda, which, however, had a portion of adhering carbonate. The proportion of soda added was not particularly attended to; it was, however, much less in weight than the lime. The mass became so soft, that when, after tamping in the bottom of the glass, water was added the test rod penetrated it freely. After one day, the mixtrue bore 4 oz. troy, upon the wooden disk at the top of the rod; after another day, 5½ oz., which was the maximum. It recovered this strength twice, by the interval of a day between the times at which it was disturbed by the penetration of the rod. *Soda,* it then appears, renders lime, to a certain extent, capable of setting under water.

Lime being made into a paste, with soda and water, acquired considerable consistency in the air.

When lime was made into a thick paste, with a solution of carbonate of soda, and exposed to the air, it crumbled into dust; this being mixed again with water, assumed consistency at first, but subsequently crumbled.

Lime did not set in the air, when mixed with a solution of sulphate of soda; the incoherent mass was pulverized, and reset with water, which increased the cohesion, but not very materially. Under water, the paste of lime and sulphate of soda, four parts of lime by weight, and one of sulphate of soda, bore 9 oz.; but on the very next day lost its cohesion.

Carbonate of potassa, mixed with lime, in the proportion of six, by weight, of the salt, to two of lime, formed a mass which crumbled in the air; but, being reset with water, assumed considerable cohesion.

This same mixture had hydraulic properties; for 4 oz. of lime, 2 of carbonic potassa, and 11 oz. of water, being mixed and placed under water, bore, after two days' exposure, 64 oz., or 5½ lbs., which was all the weight which was at hand. A mass of the same mixture, which had been exposed to the air, and was but slightly coherent, being placed under water became quite hard.

An attempt was made, by reducing the proportion of carbonate of potassa to about 12 per cent. to harden the lime in the air; but it did not succeed.

A curious effect was produced by *soda,* and by *potassa,* one *arbonate of lime,* reduced to powder and after mixture with alkali and water into a paste, exposed to the air. The carbonate became, in one case, harder than the original material, and in another but little inferior to it in hardness; in the former case the experiment was made upon chalk, in the latter, upon Carrara marble. The marble had very nearly the appearance of the original material, and a cast taken from it would have had a beautiful appearance, very different from the dull white of plaster of Paris. Neither of these mixtures was hydraulic: and when a mass of chalk and soda, which had hardened in the air, was placed in water, it was completely disintegrated.

I had, at the time of making these experiments, a quantity of silica, which had been prepared by passing fluo-silicic acid into water, and which, never having been heated, was still soluble, though of course, in a small degree; after repeated washings, it still restored the red color of alkanet, which had been rendered purple by a feeble alkaline action. This silica was mixed with lime and water, so as to form a paste, and being placed under water, would not bear the weight of the test rod; it was exposed for four days, and was softer at the end of the trial, than at beginning.—*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

MOWING AWAY GRAIN.

It is desirable in mowing away grain not only to guard against the depredation of vermin, but also to obtain the greatest stowage. To accomplish these objects it is necessary first to lay a course of sheaves round the outside the hay with their buts out and close together.

The buts of the second course should just touch the bands of the first; those of the third course should lay on the bands of the second, and same rule of placing the last course a little higher up on the preceding one ought to be observed throughout, so that the layers of sheaves should have a convex form, gradually rising from the outside towards the centre, and for this purpose, the centre ought to be well filled in. By this arrangement every layer will be a little more crowning than the previous one, and so it ought to be. The centre of a mow will always settle more than the outside, and if the layers are made level, they will soon become concave and dishing, as it is termed, and there will be a general pressure of the exterior sheaves towards the centre; of which the consequence will be an unoccupied space between the buts of the sheaves and the sides of the barn. But if the layers of grain are of a convex form, the outside sheaves will, as the mow settles, be pushed back by the central ones, close against the sides of the barn, upon the same principle on which both sides of a log will be pressed out by the force of a wedge driven between them. For a similar reason, if hay be put at the bottom of mow of grain, the surface on which the grain rests ought to be a little crowning. But still the mow, as our barns are usually constructed, will not have that compactness which it ought to possess: the buts of the sheaves which rests on the girts are prevented by the girts from settling, so that a space is left beneath them, which both occasions a loss of stowage and affords a passage into the mow for mice. To correct this evil the girts should not be more than three inches broad, and further strength, if necessary, should be supplied by giving them greater depth.—*Western Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1835.

LAIGHTON'S THRESHING MACHINE.

Among the advertisements in this day's paper may be seen one of the above named machine, of which after attentive examination, and seeing it in operation we entertain a favorable opinion. A particular description of this implement is given page 290 of the current volume of the N E. Farmer, by Mr William Claggett, a gentleman well qualified to appreciate and describe an improvement of this sort. We do not believe that inventive ingenuity could be better employed than in rendering more easy, effectual, and expeditious the department of rural labor to which this invention is applied.

The specific advantages resulting from the use of the threshing machine are thus stated by Sir John Sinclair, in *The Code of Agriculture.* 1. From the superiority of this mode one-twentieth part more corn is gained from the same quantity of straw, than by the old fashioned mode. 2. The work is done more expeditiously. 3. Pilfering is avoided. 4. The grain is less subject to injury. 5. Seed can be procured without difficulty from the new crops for those to be sown. 6. The market may be supplied with grain more quickly in times of scarcity. 7. The straw softened by the mill is more useful for feeding cattle. 8. If a stack of corn be heated it may be threshed in a day, and the grain if kiln dried will be preserved and rendered fit for use. 9. The threshing mill lessens the injury from smutty grain, the balls of smut not being broken, as when beaten by the flail; and 10. By the same machine, the grain may be separated from the chaff and small seeds as well as from the straw. Before the invention of threshing mills, farm laborers endured much drudgery; the large corn farmer sustained much damage from bad threshing; and had much trouble, vexation and loss, from careless and wicked servants, but now since the introduction of this valuable machine, all his difficulties in this respect are obviated.

If a machine of this description is valuable in Great Britain where labor is cheap, it should be held in much higher estimation in this country where the want of "*help*" is the greatest obstacle to agricultural improvement. A good threshing machine such as we believe Mr Laighton's to be, would very much increase, probably double the grain products of those parts of the country in which its use may be common.

FARMER'S WORK.

Indian Corn.—As soon as the plants are three or four inches high pass a plough, harrow, or what is better than either, a cultivator, twice between each row, going close to the corn, each time, cut up the weeds with a hoe, but draw no earth to the stems of the plants.

Some writers recommend a top dressing of ashes to corn, and we have known it practised to advantage. J. Spicer in Goodell's Genesee Farmer, stated that he mixed plaster of Paris with one half leached ashes as they are leached for common family use, put it in a cart and shovelled and mixed it well. He then applied one gill to the hill, immediately after the first hoeing. He has tried the same quantity of clear plaster side by side twice, and found the mixtures to produce the greatest effects. Dr Deane recommended the application of ashes, and observed that "some lay it on just before the first or second hoeing. It will have a better effect in preventing worms, if laid on before the corn is up. But it is commonly designed to answer chiefly as a top dressing; and for this purpose it would answer better near the third hoeing; for then the plants want the greatest degree of nourishment, as they begin to grow very rapidly. Two dressings with ashes to answer the two purposes would not be amiss. The Genesee Farmer says "when unleached ashes is applied it should be placed on the surface round each so as not to touch the plants, as it might otherwise injure them by its causticity."

Cut Worms.—Every cultivator knows to his cost too much about these ash colored worms almost black on the back; when fully grown, about the size of a goose quill, and half as long as your forefinger. They are very apt to *cut off* young cabbages, cauliflowers, beets, Indian corn, &c. The Hon. Mr Fiske of Worcester, Mass., in speaking of this insect says, "To search out the spoiler and kill him is the very best course; but as his existence is not known except by his ravages, I make a fortress for my plants, with paper, winding it conically and firmly above the root, and securing it by a low embarkment of earth."* Others have recommended to manure a soil infested with cut worms, with sea mud, salt, sea water, quick lime or ashes, as antidotes to these marauders.

Loose Allegation.—The Albany Cultivator for June, page 53, contains the following paragraph.

"*Hardly Fair.*—The Genesee Farmer has credited the Ohio Farmer, and the Farmer and Gardener has credited the Genesee Farmer, for articles which first appeared as editorial in the Cultivator; and the New England Farmer has inserted an article, upon which we bestowed some labor without giving credit to any one. When *old* editors show such a want of circumspection and justice, the *young* ones are apt to imitate their example."

"In Adam's Fall, we sinned all," but as to any particular trangression of the kind above alluded to, the New England Farmer knows no more than one of the inhabitants of Jupiter's Satellites; and presumes he is as innocent as the child to be born 100 years hence. We *might* find one of Mr Cultivator's articles going astray in the newspapers and *not knowing to whom it belonged* might use it to adorn our columns and instruct our readers; but we have no recollection of such "a want of circumspection," and think it "hardly fair" to accuse us without stating wherein consists our offence. We would as soon take the Cultivator's beeves from his barn, as wittingly make use of his original articles without giving him credit; and if we have unwittingly committed an offence of the sort, we hope that he will be assured that it was not owing to our fault, but to our misfortune in not knowing to whom the article belonged. We are fully sensible that we owe much to the conductor of the Cultivator, and always have been willing at least to give him credit for the whole amount due.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, June 20, 1835.

The brilliant display of flowers exhibited this day justly excited the admiration of all Amateurs, and especially those shown from the conservatory of that prominent and distinguished Horticulturist, the Hon. Mr Lowell, some of them were new, and never before exhibited at the Society's rooms. The Cactus speciosissimus, was beautiful, and the interest evinced was very great on account of several large sized flowers being produced on a branch or plant of small size.

Messrs Wilder, Walker, Kenricks, Hoveys, Weston, and others, made a display of very superior productions, that would vie, with any former weekly exhibition of flowers. The following is a partial list of the kinds presented.

Mr Alder, gardener from the Hon. Mr Lowell's.—Cactus speciosissimus; Marica cærulea; Gloxinia speciosa; Astræmeria pelegrina; Cucumea zerumbets, &c.

M. P. Wilder Dorchester.—Bartsia coccinea; Pæonia whitleji; Papaver orientalis; Lupinus polyphyllus, &c.

E. Weston, Jr. Boston.—Arum tryphyllum; Viburnum davuricum; Sarracenia purpurea; Carnus paniculata; Azalia nudicaulis; Arathusa bulbosa.

William Kenrick, Newton.—Pæonia whitleji; Iris palida; Honeysuckles; Douglasii; Roses; Hemerocallis flava, &c.

Messrs Hovey, Cambridgeport.—Allium molles; Petunia Phæ; Galardia aristata; Calceolaria pendula; do. hybrida; Spanish Iris Gladiolus, &c.

J. A. Kenrick, Newton.—Honeysuckles, early dutch, Scarlet trumpet, yellow do., Douglassii, Pubescent; Pæonia whitleji; Albiflora rubescens; Azalia chrysolecthra; do. Calendulacea incarnata; Variety roses; Delphinium sinensis; Fraxinella; Robinia viscosa, &c.

S. Walker, Roxbury.—Pinks, No. 5 and 6; Bow's Claudius; Ranunculus var.; Roses; Phlox; Delphinium sinensis, and a variety of other flowers.

Winship, Brighton Nurseries.—Many varieties of flowers; among which was the Chionanthus virginica or white fringe tree. One of the most hardy and ornamental trees of our country, stands the winter, however severe; few of them have ever been cultivated in this section of our country, which is surprising, as its foliage is fine, and its snowy white, and graceful pendulous blossoms, immediately rivet the attention of every one; fine size trees from six to ten feet high can now be procured of the different nurserymen; heretofore none could be had in any of the nurseries this side of Maryland.

J. P. Davis, Esq.—Fine specimens of the beautiful moss rose Pompone.

R. Rogerson, Esq.—A fine Dahlia.

For the Committee, Jona. Winship.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Strawberries—By Samuel Pond of Cambridgeport. Scarlet virginian, five boxes, and a box of mulberry strawberries; all very fine.

By Thomas Hastings of East Cambridge. Two boxes of Keens' Seedling, of very exttraordinary size and beauty.

By Elijah Vose, of Dorchester. Specimens of Keens' seedling and early Virginia, of the finest quality.

For the Committee, William Kenrick.

A special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was held at their room on Saturday, June 20th, 1835, Hon. E. Vose, presiding.

The Secretary being absent, Charles M. Hovey was appointed Secretary pro tem.

It was voted, that the vote passed at the last meeting in relation to filling the vacancies in the Society be reconsidered.

Voted, That the committee to whom was referred the subject of reporting a list of candidates for offices of the Society for the next year, be also instructed to report a list to fill the vacancies now existing in the Society.

Voted, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to Saturday the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning, to hear the report of this committee, and that notice be ven in the papers stating the objects of the meeting.

* See p. 362, volume iv. of the New England Farmer.

A letter was read from Mr G. C. Barrett presenting to the Society, the last three volumes of the New England Farmer.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr G. C. Barret, for his acceptable present.

Messrs George Trufaut and J. E. Teschemacher were admitted subscription members. Adjourned.

CHARLES M. HOVEY, *Secretary, pro tem.*

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1835.

Green Peas, $1 00 per bushel.—Turnips 8 cts. per bunch—Cucumbers $1,50 per dozen.—Lettuce 3 cts. per head—Radishes 3 cts. per bunch.—Onions 6¼ cts. per bunch.—Rhubarb 5 to 6 cts. per lb.—Asparagus 6 to 8 cts. per bunch.

Strawberries 37½ cts. per box.—Gooseberries 12 cts. per box.—Cherries 25 cts. a box.

WOOL.—Most, if not all, the shearing has taken place in this vicinity. The demand for the new clip is very brisk. Among the sales lately, we notice the following: At Windsor, a lot of over 4000 lbs. of fine Merino and Saxony, averaging 60 cents per lb. At Claremont and Charlestown, a lot of from 6 to 8000 lbs. of Merino grade Wool from 50 to 55 cents.—Holders in this vicinity generally are firm at prices before shearing—say 75 or 80 cents.—*Claremont N. H. Eagle.*

WHEAT.—We learn from the Albany Journal, that on the 17th inst. Wheat was selling in that city at one dollar and fiftynine cents per bushel.

THRESHING MACHINE.

THE subscriber respectfully offers to the public a new THRESHING MACHINE which he has recently invented, and which for utility, cheapness and simplicity he can recommend to their use.

The machine, put in operation by a horse and tended by two men, is capable of threshing grain of all kinds, whether reaped or mowed, and at the same time separates it from the straw, doing the work of twelve men by the ordinary process per day, without any waste of the grain.

The apparatus by which the machine is put in motion is connected with it, and it is altogether as portable as a horse wagon.

Its simplicity is such that it can be built or repaired by most farmers at a small expense.

The superiority of the machine over any other of the kind now in use, consists mainly in the perfect manner in which it separates the grain from the head of the sheaf—every grain being effectually separated—which in itself is equal to 5 per cent of the whole quantity threshed. The head passes through unbroken, but the grain is effectually cleared. As to its capability of execution, it will thresh out as much grain as the most active man can handle, and then the cradle into which it passes is frequently not more than half filled.

The subscriber has secured Letters Patent for the above invention. The machine will soon be ready for exhibition in this city, due notice of which will be given, and rights for States, counties and towns then be disposed of.

une 24. WILLIAM LAIGHTON.

COWS! COWS! COWS!

At Shurtleff's Farm in Chelsea, a little East of the Ferry.

For sale, 20 Cows, 4 Calves, and a few Heifers. The cows are first rate milkers, Short-Horns, Fill-Pails and Galloways, and many of them sired by the imported Bulls, Cœlebs, Bolivar and Fill-Pail.

About one hundred Ewes and Lambs of Saxony, Merino and Dishley blood. Grass standing on fifty acres of salt marsh, equal to any in the Commonwealth. Also 18 acres of first rate winter Rye and 9 acres of Barley, all in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale of the grass and grain at 1 o'clock, and of the cattle and sheep at 4 o'clock, P. M. July 2.

Pedigrees and age at the time of sale. june 25.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

An excellent Farm containing 70 acres, situated in Marlborough, Mass., with a house and barn thereon, for sale, or would be exchanged for property in the city of Boston. For terms and particulars inquire of G. C. BARRETT at this office, or N. B. PROCTOR, Esq. of said Marlborough. 6m.

SILK COCOONS WANTED.

The subscriber, encouraged by the late act of the Legislature to reel and throw American Silk, wishes to purchase at the Agricultural Warehouse in Boston, Silk Cocoons, and will pay $3 per bushel for the best, and in proportion for poorer ones. [m6] G. C. BARRETT.

PEAR STOCKS, &c.

A quantity of good sized Pear Stocks; Apple Stocks; White and Pink Flowering Horse Chesnuts, and Honey Locusts, for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to

April 29. GEO. C. BARRETT.

GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted an experienced capable Gardener. He must produce written testimonials from former employers of his capacity to manage a Hot and Green House establishment, and every other branch of Gardening, and also of his sobriety and industry. Liberal wages will be paid. Horticulturists in N. York and Philadelphia, are respectfully requested to recommend any such Gardener, who may be seeking employment, to the subscriber. JOHN LOWELL.

Broomley Vale, Roxbury, near Boston, June 23, 1835.

VALUABLE WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This Day published by GEO. C. BARRETT, THE COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL ECONOMIST. By T. G. FESSENDEN. Second edition, *revised and improved by the Author, with considerable additions.*

The first edition was published last season, and the sale was rapid beyond precedent for a work of this kind. The present improved and stereotyped impression has still higher recommendations to public patronage, and cannot fail to prove still more useful to the community of cultivators.

This work has met with decided and universal approbation from the most competent judges. Among the written and printed recommendatory notices are those of the Hon. JOHN LOWELL and Rev. HENRY COLMAN. The Editors of the New York Farmer, the New England Magazine, the Maine Farmer, Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, &c. have given favorable critiques of the Complete Farmer. We shall subjoin Mr Lowell's notice, and propose in some future number to publish those of the other gentlemen who have honored the work with their approbation.

"*Roxbury, April 6*, 1835.

"Having perused with attention the Complete Farmer and Rural Economist, by Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. in its first edition, and having recently revised it at his request, preparatory to a second edition, I am of opinion that it is a valuable compendium and useful work. Those who know that the science of Agriculture is so extensive as to fill twelve quarto volumes in the celebrated French work of the Abbe Rozier, and a space not less in English works, will not expect in such an abridgement full details in any one branch of that extensive and varied art. But I know of no abridged work in the French or English languages which conveys more instruction in so small a compass than this work of Mr Fessenden.

m6 JOHN LOWELL."

HEIFERS FOR SALE.

For sale in Roxbury, a pair of Twin Heifers, 3 years old next August. They look precisely alike, and are of a fine size. Inquire of Col. Wyman, or Mr Fisher, at his Hotel in Roxbury.

The mother of the above mentioned Heifers was a twin, and during twelve years from May 15, 1822, to May, 1833, had and raised seventeen calves.

june 10. CATHARINE BLANEY, Roxbury.

PLEASANT AND VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

SITUATED in Dorchester on the Brushhill turnpike, two miles from Roxbury street, containing 16 acres of excellent land with a mansion house, farm house, two barns and outhouses thereon, having a garden of one acre containing valuable fruits &c. The situation is unrivalled, commanding a most extensive prospect of the harbor and of the country back.

The houses are in complete repair and the whole farm under a good state of cultivation, with a good orchard of excellent fruit. For terms and particulars inquire of Messrs LOT WHEELRIGHT & SON, 46 Central Wharf, GEORGE C. BARRETT at this office, or JOSIAH WILSON on the premises.

FLOWER POTS.

The subscriber has for sale at his pottery in Danvers, a new style of Flower Pots. Samples of the Pots may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51, North Market street.

june 10. 3t. MILES OSBORN.

TREES FOR SALE,

AT W. BUCKMINSTER'S Nursery, Framingham:—Apple trees, Cherry trees, Pear trees, Peach trees, Rock maple and Larch trees.

Also, Isabella Grape Vines, all of the first quality, at customary prices. march 4.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street,

A quantity of fresh and genuine White Mulberry-seed, from one of the greatest Mulberry Orchards in Connecticut, warranted new and good, directions accompanying each package.

June 14 1834. GEO. C. BARRETT.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Trees of the above new variety of the Mulberry for sale by the subscriber at $40 per hundred, $5 per dozen, and 50 cts each, being about six feet high. Orders solicited.

Feb. 18. GEO. C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel	3 50	5 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 62	2 00
BEEF, mess, (new)	barrel	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	11 50	12 00
prime,	"	9 00	9 50
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	20	24
BUTTER inspected, No. 1,	"	14	17
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	35	39
FLAX, American,	"	10	11
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 33	1 37
FLOUR, Genesee, cash	barrel	6 75	7 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		7 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 50	6 75
Alexandria,	"	6 87	7 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	93	95
southern yellow	"	90	93
white,	"	92	93
Rye, northern,	"	95	1 00
Barley,	"		
Oats, nor hern, (prime)	"		62
HAY, best English,	ton	19 50	21 00
eastern screwed,	"	15 00	16 00
hard pressed,	"	16 00	18 00
HONEY,	gallon	37	42
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"		
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	11	12
southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
LEATHER, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	16	18
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
LIME, best sort,	cask	1 00	1 05
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	21 00	22 00
Navy, mess,	"	16 00	16 50
bone, middlings,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 25	2 37
Red Top,	"	75	87
Red Clover, northern,	pound	8	9
White Dutch Honeysuckle,	"	25	03
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bushel	2 00	3 00
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	65	70
American, full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	50	55
do. 1-2 do.	"	45	50
do. 1-4 and common	"	37	42
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,	"	60	65
Northern pulled, 1st Lambs,	"	45	50
Northern pulled, 2d do.	"	33	38
Northern pulled, 3d do,	"	25	30
Northern pulled, 1st Spinning,	"	35	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern,	"	7½	8
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	10	14
BUTTER, (tub)	"	20	22
lump	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen	15	16
POTATOES,	bushel	50	55
CIDER,	barrel	3 00	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET,—MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1835.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market, 175 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 840 Sheep and Lambs, and 150 Swine. 10 Beef Cattle of the first quality unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—In consequence of the limited number at market, prices advanced considerably, as will be perceived by our quotations, viz: a few pair very fine at 43s 6d a 45s; prime at 39 a 42; good 33 a 37 6d; thin at 38 6d a 33s.

Working Oxen—Sales 35, 40, 55, 65, 70 and $80; some of which were very ordinary.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $16, 20, 24, 27 50, 33, 36, 40 and 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Lots were taken at 13s 6d, $15 and 16s 6d; Wethers at 21s, 22s 6d, 25s and 26s 6d.

Swine—Most of those at market were small pig Shoats, and were retailed at 5½ a 6 for sows, and 6½ a 7 for barrows; pigs 8 a 10.

MISCELLANY.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Oh if there is one law above the rest
Written in Wisdom — if there is a word,
That I would trace as with a pen of fire
Upon the unsullied temper of a child —
If there is anything that keeps the mind
Open to angel visits, and repels
The ministry of ill — *'tis human love!*
God had made nothing worthy of contempt.
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its peculiar meanings, and will stand
When man's best monuments wear fast away.
The law of Heaven, is *love*, and though its name
Has been usurped by passion, and profan'd
To its unholy uses through all time,
Still, the eternal principle is pure;
And in these deep affections that we feel
Omnipotent within us, but we see
The lavish measure in which love is given.
And in the yearning tenderness of a child,
For every bird that sings above its head,
And every creature feeding on the hills,
And every tree and flower, and running brook,
We see how everything was *made to love*,
And how they err, who in a world like this,
Find anything to hate but human pride.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Tom Spooner was the luckiest dog in the world, at least so said his old cronies. "He began like a poor good for nothing mechanic," they would say, without a cent in the world — without a whole shirt to his back, half shoe to his feet, and with nothing but his hands to work with. And yet Tom Spooner is one of the most wealthy and influential men among us. What a lucky dog that Tom Spooner has been! He went among those who started in life with him, but who were now the frequenters of grog-shops — idle and dissolute, by the name of Lucky Tom. It puzzled his old friends not a little to account for his luck. "He had no rich relations, and though not extravagant, he was liberal. He was no skin-flint. Could he know some art of magic that would unbosom the treasures of earth, and spread its gold before him? He paid no attention to the words of fortune-tellers, and gold-finders; he merely stood at home, and yet his course had been attended year after year and week after week with a wonderful share of good fortune— good luck. He must be in possession of some secret of which others are ignorant — What can it be? What on the earth can it be? If Tom had a lot of pork to dispose of, people were always willing to pay him a couple of cents more a pound than any other person! And the dog! he was always lucky enough to pay his debts! He was never so unlucky as to feel the grip of a sheriff, or hear the creak of the jail-door. Tom married. "Why! this poor mechanic has taken the sweetest and most beautiful girl in the place. Who would have thought it! What a confounded lucky dog Tom Spooner is! He must have got the girl by magic—yes, nothing less than magic!" And then Tom's garden was a picture of neatness; the fences were never known to blow over, as did his neighbor's. His land was rich while that of his very next door neighbor's would produce hardly anything but weeds! What does Tom put into his land? How he rises one step after another! If there is an important station to be filled, why Tom Spooner was always the man. He could get a note discounted at the Bank without security. If any question between neighbors was to be settled, why, Tom — lucky Tom was always sure to be called in as umpire, "And now I think of it," says one, "I never knew Tom to speak an ill word against his neighbor — which shows plain enough that there are many in his secret, and therefore, that he dares not utter a word to their prejudice. He never drinks — because to be sure, if intoxicated, some one will snatch his secret from him. He has learned his wife the way, too. They both have the secret. He says nothing hard of his acquaintances. He goes to church regularly; but that is for mere appearance's sake. He pores over books when he can find them — he must be learning something more of his art of getting rich. He is laying up treasures. And then he always has a lamp in his work room late, and he is always the first up in the house, which furthermore shows that Tom's mind is always bent upon his secret. He can't find time even to take a glass with his old cronies at the grog shop. He must have a secret worth knowing. It occupies his thoughts so much that he minds nobody's business but his own. And yet it does not weigh heavy on his mind — he is always good natured — contented and happy—he has no quarreling in his family. All is pleasant and agreeable. Nothing is out of place. Strange! Strange! said these wiseacres, that Tom Spooner —that poor mechanic — who began with nothing of whom all prophesied that he would come out at the little end of the horn — and who believed nothing of it, but stuck to his work, should have been so fortunate — so lucky in life! Up early — late to bed — ever at work with hands or head! — He must have a secret worth knowing! Ah! Lucky Dog! Lucky Tom! What can his secret be? Reader! what can his secret be? — *National Eagle.*

An Incident.—The following occurred in the bar room at Holt's Hotel, New York. A gentleman entered with a Quaker friend.

"I would like to drink with you," said the gentleman.

"I would be happy to," replied the Quaker.

"Waiter, a couple of glasses of brandy, if you please." It was poured out.

"To your health, sir," said the gentleman, quaffing his poison to the bottom of the glass.

The Quaker very politely bowed, took an empty glass, filled it with sparkling cold water and raising it to his lips, said,

"Friend, thou didst me the honor to drink to my health. I return the compliment; but I can do it with PURE WATER as well as with anything else. *Zion's Herald.*

We are disposed to think, sometimes, there is no spot on the world over, where the foliage of trees is more beautiful than in and immediately about Northampton. The scene around us has been for a fortnight past, and still is, surpassing lovely. Such a rich commingling of blossom and bud and green leaf — of the rich drapery of flowering trees and dense foliage and delicious fragrance — of white dwellings and tasteful architecture — of gentle hill and picturesque valley — mountain scenery and extended meadow lawn — of winding river bank and grassy stream — all combine to give great beauty and loveliness and grandeur to the scenery about Northampton.— *Northampton Courier.*

Mr Folger of Nantucket, has long used India rubber, instead of leather, on the valves of water pumps.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber intending leaving this part of the country for the South about the 1st of August next, offers for sale the whole of his extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods, and lease of the store No. 414 Washington st —and the stock will be sold at very reduced prices at retail until closed, among which are the following varieties, viz:—

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Athenian Cassimere, Rouen Cassimere, Athenian Camlets, &c.

4 bales of superior Welch, English and American Flannels. Some of them are very superior, and are warranted not to shrink in wash ng.

2 bales of Angola Flannel, an excellent article for summer wear.

1 bale Domet Flannel, 4 do col'd American do.
4 do col'd Domets,
3 cases of superior English Cambric Dimoties,
1 do. do Furniture Dimoty,
1 do col'd Poult de Soie Silk, at 3s per yd, of an excellent quality,
Cases Irish Linens of superior quality,
do English and American Prints,
do and bales of brown and bleached Shirtings,
do of white Cambric and Cambric Muslins,
do of Bishop Lawns, from 20 cents to 5s 3d per yard,
1600 ps Nankin and Canton Straw Carpeting,
Cases of Taylor's Persian Spool Cotton, at 3s per dozen, or 5 cents per spool, warranted of very superior quality,
Cases of Spool Cotton at 6d per dozen,
1 case of open work cotton Hose at 1s per pair,
Cases of 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinet Laces, fm 9d to 5s 3d per yd.
1 case Grecian do. superior quality, at 2s per yard,
1 bale Russia Damask, 6-4 and 8-4—a very durable article for Table Cloths,
2 cases India and English Silk Hdkfs.
2 do col'd Table Cloths, assorted sizes,
1 do col'd bordered cotton hdkfs.; imitation L. C. at 9d each.
1 case Linen hdkfs. 4 do American Sewing Cotton,
5 bales Russia Crash,
3 cases Linen and Cotton Tapes, 1 do. English Pins,
7 bales of Tickings, assorted qualities—and a great variety of other goods, which will be sold in proportion.

ELIAB STONE BREWER,
June 3. 414 Washington street.

HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

For Sprains, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old Strains, Stiff joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that are strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.; also for Glandular swellings of the throat.

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years' experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints; the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness, or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price for large Bottles one dollar, small do. 75 cents. o29

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A single man, who is well acquainted with his business in all its branches, and who can procure good recommendations from his last employers. Enquire at G. C. Barrett's Agricultural Warehouse, Boston. m6.

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Halifax, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Editor of Recorder.
St. Louis—Geo. Holton.

PRINTED BY TUTTLE AND WEEKS,
No. 8, School Street.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER.